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THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

No. 7806.—VOL. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1890. Price One Penny.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERGHOUM TREE.)
200th Performance of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. LAST FOUR NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood, Miss Julia Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Miss Marion Terry. MATINÉES TO-DAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. LAST MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 27, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART. A Scene in the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (1580th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hicks) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINÉES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturday's 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hemsley, H. Asheley, F. Emery, and Wm. Farren, Mesdames E. Foster, L. Millard, E. Leyden and Mary Moore. Preceded, at 8.30, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT at 2.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Mr. Marius, Fred Wood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manager, Mr. CHARLES GOLDRICK.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and T. Kerr, Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Messrs. Richard Mansell, Richard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing; Ouise Arye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BUCKWELL.

TODLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 2 and 8, THE DUNGALLOW, by Parnocchio. Hoopers, 1900th and 1901st Performances. The greatest success of modern times. Shouts of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.15 and 8.15, ON TO ST. Doors open 2 and 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Rowley, R. Sutcliffe, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Dilnston, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 161th Time. Mrs. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James Esse, W. Northuse, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate Janes, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. N. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Dyer, F. Wentworth, Hanbury, and Miss Lindley. MATINÉE TO-DAY. CLARISSA EVERY SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30. MATINEE of MISS TOMTOM EVERY FRIDAY and EASTER TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 8 and 9, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. H. BEERBOHM.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Beerbohm, Major, Bentley, Ross, Howard, Wyatt, Lindley, Phillips, Beaumont, Reynolds, Mesdames Rose, Leigh, Dene Carnaffax, Townsend, Hornbuckle, Mitchelmore. MATINEES TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Frandus Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Maysur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Beverly, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Leigh, Acrobuster, Fay, Hesse, Gantley, Beerohm Tree, Bradley, Fairfax, Forbes, Guy, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Gwynn, Lingham, Armiette, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SINGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Rutland Barrington, Fred Storey, Charles Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL MUSICAL. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY and on EASTER MONDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 5,702.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. H. Cathcart, Mr. C. Brough, Mr. C. H. Kenright, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mrs. J. Beveridge Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Penple; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (more engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Reginald Shelton, Nesbitt, Maude, Milward, Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Haydon, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.25, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, P. Irving, Mrs. Sidney, E. Beard, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, A. A. Beaumont, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gregory, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 2,810th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farrell, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quentin; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Haydon, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Roleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.
COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED during Passion Week, RE-OPENING EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, MISS DECIMA. By H. A. JONES and H. HALL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Macaulay Gould, Benhaun Webster, George Canvil, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 and "ZAMITTI," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties: by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ribardo, Marvelle's Barbarossis and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morissy, Marie Lloyd, George English, and Abe Daniels, and Miss ANNIE ALDU. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commences at 7.30. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. F. EDMUND WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Messrs. Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Rosslle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, ESQ. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Chard, the famous Opera Bouffe Piano-Diana; Albert and Edmund, Troupe in their pantomimic absurdity, "The Elopement"; James Thornton, Comedian; G. H. Macdermott, Ryan and Richfield, Trans-Lantic artist; Blanche Bell; the Kellino Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Maisie Graham, the charming cantatrice; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Dora Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Lina and Alberto, Continental acrobatic wonders; Alice Lemaire, serio; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.00; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

DEMOCRACY AND SPORT.

IN an ingenious article in one of this month's reviews the Earl of DURHAM recently defended Horse-racing as being an essentially democratic institution. The maintenance of this thesis required some courage on his part, since in a second portion of the same article he belaboured the Turf for the essentially oligarchic character of its constitution. The contradiction may, however, be only apparent. It is quite possible that the Turf, like the Monarchy, may—in spite of an anti-democratic basis—nevertheless serve democratic ends. And undoubtedly there is something in a first glance at the phenomena of our time to justify Lord DURHAM's argument. Wherever you have democratic societies, there you find horse-racing in the midst of them. Switzerland and Norway are exceptions; but then you could hardly expect to see a Derby run over the St. Gothard, or to find the land of fiords addicted to flat-racing. But wherever democratic communities are established and the natural conditions are favourable, "the Turf" is found to flourish. The Britons across the sea are the same "sportsmen," only more so, as the Britons at home. "Cup Day" is even more of a popular carnival in Victoria than is Derby Day in England; and the racing club of Melbourne was founded before the town itself. Until recently America was far behind Australia in love of "sport"; but racing has of late been steadily growing in the States. The form of racing most in favour there is, it is true, that of trotting-matches; but what is this but a reversion of the American democracy to the taste of the Athenian democracy? Is, then, the Turf, in the modern world, as in the old, a democratic institution? And are we to agree with Lord DURHAM that the "sport" which gives the greatest pleasure to the greatest number, consists of mounting a professional little fellow on a horse's back and seeing him run?

The answer to such questions is very simple. Horse-racing is not a democratic sport, for the simple reason that to the mass of its votaries it is not sport at all. The instinct to which it appeals is for the most part not the love of physical exercise at all, but the instinct of gambling. In one of those grim papers of his in the *Century Magazine*, Mr. GEORGE KENNAN described not long ago the desperate straits to which the Siberian exiles were reduced to satisfy their gambling propensities. Having nothing else to "put their money on," they will sometimes squat down in a ring, says Mr. KENNAN, and "back" the movements of the vermin. In principle what difference is there between those flea-races in Siberia and flat-races at Epsom? So far as nine out of every ten "sportsmen" go, the gambling instinct is the beginning and end of the whole thing. True democratic sport only begins when the people themselves play. An American writer has remarked that in this respect Australia is democratic, whilst America is not; because "the most popular athletes of America are professional gladiators, whereas in Australia it is "the people themselves who carry on the contest." But this remark applies not, of course, to horse-racing—which from the nature of the case can never be in this sense a "popular sport"—but to cricket and football and boating. The love of these sports is a genuine thing. It is based on love of outdoor exercise, on admiration of physical strength, and on the interest of seeing others do pre-eminently well what every one at one time or another has tried to do himself. This is the true kind of democratic sport. It is to be seen to-day much rather in the University Boat Race than in the Lincoln Handicap.

If, that we have seen above is true, it is an entire mistake to connect the popularity of a sport as sport and the amount of betting which takes place upon it. It is impossible to regard the record of odds as a barometer of public attention, and to gauge the extent to which the Englishman delighteth to honour any contest by the substantial figure which he is prepared to hazard on his favourite champion in it. That is clear. To-day's event is as popular as any that the Londoner will see between now and next year's boat-race. But it is a commonplace that there is but little betting upon it. "I don't like this here boat-race," said one occupant of a third-class carriage the other day to his neighbour, as he unfolded his paper: "'Cos why? 'Cos it's about the only thing as is run straight." That, no doubt, is why the people affect it. But is it not also the very reason why the betting man does not? There is the element of chance—who shall say as these words are put on paper which of the rival crews will win to-day? There is the fight of skill against skill, and muscle against muscle. There is the long strain of patience and endurance, and the stiff test of that cool-headed pluck which Englishmen do greatly love. Have we not here every essential of what the turfite calls "a noble sport"? Not all. The boat-race does not lend itself to "tips." There is no chance that either University will "scratch," or that some stealthy person will have mixed a "dose" in Muttlebury's plate, or that at the last moment the word will be given to "pull" the boat in any other sense than that of the long pull and the strong pull which is to win victory, if victory can be won. There is no possibility here of a hint from the owner's stables on the strength of which the lucky recipient may securely take the odds offered by less well-informed friends. In a word, there is the chance and skill, but not the means of discounting either. And so, cut down to few uncertain hints supplied from the tow-path, the sporting man keeps his peculiar craft for exercise in more congenial fields. In a word, he does not like the Boat-race, "'Cos why? 'Cos it's run straight."

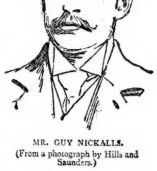
The conclusion is, then, that there is at bottom a divorce between popularity and betting. While cricket, a democratic sport indeed, is at this moment languishing under the attentions of the bookmaker and of the professionalism which he brings in his train, to-day's event flourishes all the more mightily under his neglect. The enthusiasm of the crowd on the towpath only echoes that which at the Universities themselves surrounds the rowing art with a halo of glory. For good or ill, the average youth who wears cap and gown in either University to-day would rather stroke the Varsity boat to victory at Mortlake than be senior wrangler with the wealth of the Indies thrown in. The cult spreads to the townspeople. —the chosen candidate for the seat at Cambridge is he who sings the paean of the Boat Race in the current *English Illustrated*. May the crowds have as good a race for their money, say we, as the historic struggle that immortalized Mr. PITMAN!

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. GUY NICKALLS AND MR. S. D. MUTTLEBURY.

I. THE OXFORD PRESIDENT.

THE Oxonian oarsmen have betaken themselves this year to the pleasant seclusion of the Lyric Club at Barnes. Here they have passed the period of their final training in the midst of surroundings no less rigorous than usual, for the country season of the merry musical society, the metropolitan abode of which lies cheek by jowl with the Prince of Wales's Theatre, has not yet commenced, and the big cricket and lawn-tennis grounds will be free from the footprints of members until the great aquatic event of the Varsity year is decided. In this agreeable paradise of early hours, unlimited meat diet, tankards of old ale, and the other concomitants of boat-race discipline (writes a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) I found Mr. Guy Nickalls yesterday morning, enjoying a spell of comparative leisure before commencing the light labours which invariably occupy the afternoon preceding the race. I attacked him at once on the question of the moment.


MR. GUY NICKALLS.
(From a photograph by Hills and Saunders.)

THE CHANGE IN THE BETTING.

"What is the reason of this sudden veering-round of the odds?"—"Well, it is not very easy to account for it, as neither our boat nor the Cambridge crew did anything yesterday which was likely to alter our relative positions in the betting. We did not go quite as well as usual on Saturday, and perhaps that may have had something to do with it. The importation of the old Cambridge coxswain may also have helped the other side in 'the market.' But I think that the 'hedging' of Oxford backers has had as much effect as anything on 'the odds.' I fancy that a lot of

ART NOTES.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF THE WORLD OF ART.

Mr. G. F. WATTS, the Grand Old Man of the artistic community, has set an example which cannot be too much admired—an example, however, which is more valuable as a precedent than as a necessity. He has determined this year, and henceforward, not to claim the privileges of his rank as an Academician, but to throw himself and his works upon the judgment of his compeers along with the outsiders. Writing to a friend, he says:—"In my seventy-fourth year I cannot be certain of being up to my old level, and I have asked for severe judgment from the council of selection and the hanging committee, in order to be sure of not disgracing the Academy and myself—so I may have nothing there. Of course, it is probable that the council may find my contribution sufficiently satisfactory to hang, but I am very sincere in my desire to have my work judged, even severely. We have seen deplorable examples of failure of eye and hand, and I much desire not to be added to the number." Had poor Mr. Herbert (R.I.P.) followed this wise course, what scandals he would have avoided, and what loss of reputation he would have spared himself! I should add that Mr. Watts's letter was written before Mr. Herbert's death occurred.

MR. IRVING UPON CANVAS.

We are reminded that from the list of the portraits of Mr. Irving, printed in this column a fortnight ago, the one by Bastien-Lepage—probably the best, from the artistic point of view, of all—was omitted.

THE NEXT ART CONGRESSES.

It is now finally decided that the Art Congress will this year be held at Birmingham, instead of at Dublin as at first intended, and next year at Nottingham. Previous announcements were somewhat premature, as nothing could be definitely arranged before the views and approval of Mr. Chamberlain had been obtained.

MR. HARRY FURNISS AND THE NATION!

It is amusing to observe with how much seriousness Mr. Harry Furniss's offer to emulate Mr. Tate, Mr. Watts, Mr. Alexander, and other recent public benefactors in the world of art has been taken by the press. Mr. Furniss's "Artistic Joke" was a piece of "exquisite fooling" at the expense of the Royal Academy; his present offer, though not without an undercurrent of seriousness, is another little bit of the fun of "Like Joke." The authorities, however, might do worse than to accept it. For the collection is a masterly object-lesson in art criticism, and invariably good in drawing and in disposition of light and shade.

BOUCHER'S "DAMNING MASTERPIECES."

It is rather a remarkable coincidence that at the time when the late Garnier's extremely *risqué* pictures—including, doubtless, those inspired by Rabelais—are to be brought to the hammer, the masterpieces of Boucher should also be seeking —and seeking fruitlessly—an auction-room to aid in their disposal. It is well known that under the direction of Mdme. de Pompadour, Boucher, her protégé, furnished a roomful of pictures for the intended delectation of the Dauphin. The Prince, however, resented the prostitution of art as displayed in these erotic pictures, and no sooner did he become Louis XVI. than he ordered their destruction. The works, however, were the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the painter, and they were smuggled away into Germany. They returned to France later on, and were said to be bought by the late Marquis of Hertford. But the pictures were so "*leste*" that they could not bear the light of day; and, having come into the possession of one who desired to convert them into cash, they—or at least a sample of them—were taken to a certain great firm of auctioneers in London to suggest disposal. But the person who undertook the task met with such a reception that she will probably seek the earliest opportunity to convey her white elephant once more into France.

THE MUSEUM OF BOULAK.

The removal of the Museum of Boulak further down the Nile has brought forth the shrieks of the French press, which see in it the first stage of a journey to Bloomsbury and Berlin. We are reminded, with many italics and capitals, that the museum was founded by Frenchmen thirty years ago, and has always been under a French keeper, and that "the encroachments of her British Majesty's agents" can only lead to one result. Are not these cries and fears a little uncalled for?

A NEW PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The Queen has commissioned Mr. W. Llewellyn to paint a portrait of Princess Beatrice, who sits in May, when she returns from Aix-les-Bains.

THE HANGERS.

The disagreeable duty of "hanging" the pictures at Burlington House will be performed this year by Sir John Millais, Mr. Briton Riviere, Mr. Long, Mr. Orchardson, and Mr. Burgess, the latest Academician. As there is room for about two thousand pictures, and as ten thousand are submitted to the Academy, it is obvious that it is not only painful but extremely arduous. Of course a considerable proportion of the ten thousand can be disposed of very rapidly, but the D's, or Doubtfuls, are much more difficult to deal with.

money has been invested on our opponents within the last day or two, and our position in the estimation of the public has consequently suffered."

A GOOD RECORD.

"You have already rowed three 'Varsity races, have you not, Mr. Nickalls?"—"Yes, and I am sorry to say my boat has always been the losing one. However, this year I feel an amount of confidence in our powers which I have never felt on previous occasions. Before my Oxford rowing career commenced I was a fairly keen 'wet bob' at Eton, where, by the way, I was second captain for some little time. In 1885 I rowed in the Eton boat for the Ladies' Plate at Henley; but my principal achievements at that festive river carnival have been connected with the Diamond Sculls, which trophies I have won on two occasions. I have also rowed twice in the Leander boat for the Grand Challenge."

THE MERITS OF THE CREWS.

"And what are the chief differences between the two crews this year?"—"Well, Cambridge are decidedly the heavier lot. They scale on an average about 2lb. more per man than we do. This will of course tell in their favour if the finish is a close one. We, though, have put on a good deal of weight during the last few days. I think, on the whole, we go better together than the other men, and rough weather for the first mile will suit us. If, however, the water is lumpy at the end of the course, our opponents will score. But I am really very happy over our prospects, for I believe—though I am not naturally too sanguine—that we shall win." And the hopeful smile on the face of the Oxford chief convinces me that he means what he says.

"Is there any possibility of your boat and oars being 'got at'?—"Very little indeed. Timms, our old retainer, has charge of our ship day and night. Indeed, I am not sure that he does not sleep in it when the eventful morning is close at hand. No: I think we can afford to run all existing risks in that direction."

FINAL FACTS.

"The difference in style between the crews is rather marked, I believe?"—"Yes, more so than usual. The Cambridge men seem to depend almost entirely on their 'leg-drive' and general strength. We try to combine the advantages of 'leg-drive' and 'swing.' It remains to be seen which method will pay best this year."

"I suppose you are far too well seasoned to be affected by the trials of training, Mr. Nickalls?"—"Well, I am pretty tough. You see I am never really out of training, for if I am not rowing I am either hunting or playing football."

"And what stirrup-cup do you recommend for a 'Varsity boat-race?"—"I take cold tea and brandy myself," murmurs the muscular gentleman as I tear myself away from the purlieus of St. Ann's.

II.—THE CAMBRIDGE PRESIDENT.

Leaving Barnes behind me, I charter a swift suburban hansom, which soon whirls me across the common and down to the river banks once more, where I pass at good speed the imposing stone structure which now takes the place of the decayed old causeway, called, until recently, by a gigantic stretch of courtesy, Putney Bridge. Then my Jehu darts off at a tangent up the main street of the town, threads sundry devious by-ways, and finally lands me at Hambledon House, the temporary habitation of the amphibious Cantabs. It is just upon lunch-time, and so the genial Mr. Muttlebury, the brawny oarsman whose features and form were immortalized by "Spy" in last week's *Vanity Fair*, can only spare me a few moments. However, I hold him—partly by means of a fairly "glittering eye" and partly by a firm grasp of the middle button-hole of his "blazer"—and commence my catechism:—

MR. S. D. MUTTLEBURY.
(From a photograph by Mr. Stearn.)

THE CASE FOR CAMBRIDGE.

"Well, Mr. Muttlebury, are you going to add a fifth victory to your 'Varsity record?"—"I mean to try hard to do so. Our men have improved wonderfully, and I don't see any reason at all why we should not win. In fact, I feel an amount of confidence in our crew, which, though it may perhaps arise in some measure from our series of successes in the past, is yet far from being without justification. The Cambridge boat this year is solid, heavy, and particularly strong; and, as no doubt you have concluded from the betting, there are a good many people about who think well enough of our chance to entrust us with their money."

"NAMING THE DAY."

"Why was there so much difficulty in fixing the day of the race this year?"—"It was simply a question of University discipline. You see, we always have three clear weeks on the tideway. If we had rowed the race last Saturday we should not have had this period of practice on the London waters. As it is, some of our men have been obliged to go up and down in order to keep their terms. Dons have inflexible natures, you know."

"How is it that you are able to row again after so many successful races?"—"Well, four years is really supposed to be the limit of a man's life in the 'Varsity boat—that is to say, etiquette tells him to relinquish his place after four races. But Oxford furnished me with a precedent for exceeding this number, for both Marriott and Maclean rowed five times. As you know, if Cambridge wins this year I shall score my fifth victory."

THE DEPOSITION OF THE "COX."

"What has made you change your 'cox' at the last moment?"—"Stern necessity compelled us to do so. You see, steering by the bank, as in the Cambridge races, is a very different thing to steering by points. Laidlay did good work enough on the Cam, but he was not quite equal to the Thames. And so we have fallen back upon our last year's helmsman, who knows the Putney and Mortlake course thoroughly well."

THE "VANITY FAIR" CARTOON.

"And did you 'sit' in an 'eight' for your portrait in *Vanity Fair*?"—"No; 'Spy' made me put on rowing attire and take up the orthodox position on the floor of one of my rooms at Cambridge. The 'eight' he filled in from a photograph."

"Well, Mr. Muttlebury, don't let me detain you any longer from that highly necessary meal—lunch. May the best crew win to-morrow!"

SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE'S DEATH.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—When one hears of so sad an accident as that which befell Sir Howard Elphinstone one's attention is naturally attracted to the life-saving apparatus generally carried by our various ships. The old life-buoy has long since had to take a back seat in favour of Holmes's life rescue light, which not only sends a buoy, but also a light to show the exact locality of the buoy, into the sea in aid of the drowning man. This in its turn has been surpassed by Manwell's instantaneous light puncher and life-buoy discharger, which, while performing the same offices, does them in a short space of time. In the case of a drowning man time is everything. It is necessary, too, that we must bear in mind that while the officer was unfastening the lifebuoy, getting the punches and punching the holes, an appreciable space of time must have passed. Consider with this the rate the ship was travelling, multiply the time by the rate, and what do you find? Simply this:—That the life-buoy must have fallen a long distance from the man. It is fair to suppose that two minutes is taken up with pricking the light with a hand-pricker, detaching the life-buoy from the rail, and throwing it into the sea. By Manwell's instantaneous rescue light puncher and life-buoy apparatus the whole work is done in as many seconds by the simple turning of a handle. In cases of this kind the old saying "time is money" has to give way to the more recent one "time is life." It seems to me a great pity that such a valuable addition to our means of saving life should not be more appreciated.—Yours truly,

8, Clifford's-inn, E.C., March 22. W. HOWARTH.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The Irish opponents of the Land Purchase Bill are making a great, if not a fatal, mistake. If Mr. Balfour's bill is to be defeated at all, it must be defeated on the ground that it pledges the credit of the British taxpayer for an altogether unnecessary and even unworthy object. Yet here are the Irish opponents of the scheme crying out, not because it is unfair to the British elector, but because it is not favourable enough to the Irish tenant. The fact is quite the other way, as we shall have occasion to point out. But for the moment we wish to point out the tactical error which the line taken up by some injudicious persons on our side involves. Have they entirely forgotten the election of 1886, and the extent to which the Land Bill of that year helped to lose it, that they should be objecting to Mr. Balfour's bill only because it does not involve the British taxpayer in greater burdens?

It may or may not have been an excellent proposal to put a memorial to the author of "The Moonstone" in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is certainly an excellent one—now that the door is definitely barred to that, to substitute for an addition to the monuments in the Cathedral, an enlargement of the library of the People's Palace. What Mr. Quilter's committee now ask leave to do is to lay out the money on a "Wilkie Collins Library" at Mile-end instead of a Wilkie Collins Memorial at St. Paul's.

What a boon it would be if all the masses of masonry with which the national Valhalla is at present blocked could be turned into the circulating currency of literature for the people! It is safe to say that the Collins Memorial Library will prove a monument indeed more perennial than the brass and marble of a monster mausoleum. The difficulty now is the selection of the books. We hope Mr. Quilter will start a plébiscite.

From the advance sheets of the April *Century*, which we have just received, we see that Mr. Kennan is able to throw quite a fresh light on the latest Siberian tragedy—the massacre at Yakutsk last March. He denies altogether the version put forward by the St. Petersburg officials in answer to the *Times*, and says:—

The whole story bears every mark of a clumsy invention, intended to break the force of the real facts and to deceive readers who are not acquainted with the conditions of exile life. The affray in Yakutsk was not the result of the discovery of a secret "nihilistic" printing office, nor of an attack made by "desperate and dangerous" men upon their guards. It was the direct result of official stupidity and brutality, and the indirect result of a cruel and unnecessary order issued by the acting governor of the province of Yakutsk, General Ostashkin. That officer proposed to send twenty or thirty *administrative* exiles into the Arctic regions, without proper equipment, and in parties so large that they would almost inevitably starve to death on the road, owing to the impossibility of procuring food. . . . Six of the politicals were killed outright, including one young woman bayoneted to death, nine were severely wounded, and all of the others were brutally beaten and maltreated.

The survivors of the fray who were not hanged were sentenced to various forms of compulsory labour in the remotest parts of Siberia, as detailed in the *Daily News* to-day:—

Gotz, Minor, Alexander Gurewitsch, and Michael Orlow were sentenced to compulsory labour for an indefinite period; Braginski, Ratin, Ufland, Bramsson, and O. Estrowitsch to compulsory labour for thirty years; Sara Bernstein and Pauline Perli to compulsory labour for twelve years; of O. F. Berman, Mich. Estrowitsch, Tereschkowitsch, and Eugenia Gurewitsch—all minors—the latter being a girl of eighteen—the two former were sentenced to ten years', and the two latter to six years' compulsory labour. Of the rest, some were sentenced to be transported to the most remote parts of Siberia, the others to three or more years' imprisonment.

The same letter tells how

Poor Bernstein was taken in his bed under the scaffold; the bed was then withdrawn. Sotow and Gausman would not allow the hangman to touch them: they placed the noose round their necks themselves.

The details given by Mr. Kennan will create intense interest everywhere.

Nothing could be less dignified or less profitable than an international discussion as to whether Shakspeare or Molière was the greater dramatist. M. Coquelin, however, has started the question, and has advanced the characteristic theory that, Molière having been a good actor and Shakspeare a bad one (which may or may not be the case), the presumption is that the one understood his business as a playwright better than the other. Those whom this argument convinces may be left to make the most of it; but when M. Coquelin goes on to reproach Shakspeare with hurrying his *dénouements*—crowding "Romeo and Juliet" into five days and "Macbeth" into a week—it is impossible not to protest. If the ideal treatment of time is to be considered a blemish, then the whole classic drama from the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus downwards must share in M. Coquelin's condemnation.

Does Capital Punishment really excel all others as a deterrent? Some facts compiled by the Howard Association from official statistics and reports certainly suggest a negative answer. Holland abolished Capital Punishment in 1870, but "the statistics demonstrate," reports the Dutch Minister of Justice, "that murders in proportion to the population are diminishing." In Belgium there have been no executions from 1863 to 1890, but there has been a material decrease of murder during this period. Portugal abolished capital punishment in 1867, and murders are officially stated to have decreased since then. On the other hand the United States, which has a bad pre-eminence in the murder record, still for the most part retains the death penalty; whereas in the four States where it has been abolished, "conditions are stated by competent authorities to be less unsatisfactory than elsewhere."

"Common sense" is, of course, all in favour of capital punishment; but may not this be the result of common ignorance? Mr. Justice Stephen expressed the common-sense view of the matter when he told the Royal Commission of 1865: "I think that capital punishment deters people more than any other punishment. I think that the effect of it is considerable in a direct and ordinary manner; that is to say, when a man is going to commit a crime he thinks 'If I do this I shall be hanged for it.'" But in very many cases he does not think as Mr. Justice Stephen supposes: first, because most murders are committed under the influence of overmastering passion or drunkenness; and, secondly, because the chance of being hanged for a murder is, after all, by no means considerable. The figures collected by the Howard Association on this latter point show that all the world over the death-penalty is very uncertain in its infliction. Granted that capital punishment is peculiarly deterrent; but is not its extra deterrency neutralised by its peculiar uncertainty?

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NEW BOOKS.

THE FORTUNES OF A FAIR LAUNDRY-MAID.

"Cosette." By Katharine S. Macquoid. A novel in two volumes. (Ward and Downie.) "Cosette" is so simple and healthy a story that we are sorry not to be able to recommend it more unequivocally than we can. There was so very little to choose between Cosette's lovers, and we are not certain that she took the better of the two. The young Auguste Wirkay was exasperatingly stupid and selfish; but then he was handsome and affectionate, and might possibly have improved. Monsieur Pécasse, kind and good-natured man, was really old, and he was, moreover, a vain fool. He, however, did actually improve. The intelligent reader will not need to be told which of these men Cosette chose, and which of them was chosen for her by the aunt, her guardian; but it would be unfair to Mrs. Macquoid to declare what was the final result. For ourselves we cannot feel it to have been a satisfactory one, but it was perhaps the best under the circumstances. It is the circumstances or plot, indeed, of which we have to complain. They are not interesting enough for the really life-like people that take part in them. Cosette and her lovers, her strong-minded aunt, and her gentle invalid mother, form an attractive centre. And around them radiate many lightly-drawn figures of the French village, producing a pleasing atmosphere of brightness and reality. As for the heroine herself, she is just the most charming maid that ever washed a shirt.

"OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES."

"Sayings and Doings in Fairyland; or, Old Friends with New Faces." By D. S. Sinclair. (Jarrold and Sons.) Miss Sinclair evidently likes little children to be really nice and good, and we can perhaps hardly profess not to agree with her. But we may say frankly that these things alone do not make them interesting, at any rate in books. It does not make much difference whether it be parents or fairies that reward good little girls and punish bad ones, if the resulting adventures are not exciting and unexpected. Like those of almost all modern writers, Miss Sinclair's fairy stories are lacking chiefly in the delightful inconsequence and naïveté of the older books of this kind. In them the story was told for its own sake, and there was no back thought of the moral lesson which should be insinuated. The result was certainly healthier, and we believe more morally invigorating. Good children, at least in books, are very apt to be vain and priggish, those who imitate them are certain to be so. Besides, the little people are as much in need of some pure relaxation as any one else. Miss Sinclair has not, to our mind, succeeded in introducing the old nursery rhymes into her stories very naturally; but the rhymes themselves are of course inestimable, and the tales will be very welcome to those who know little of Fairyland. Mr. Hardy's illustrations, by the way, are most charming.

"ÆSOP REDIVIVUS."

"Æsop Redivivus." By Mary Boyle. (Field and Tuer.) We hope that if animals were to talk they would not talk such nonsense as Miss Boyle makes them, and that they would not try to be so witty. Miss Boyle is no doubt right in thinking that fables should be brief, and that the actors in them should speak laconically, but then it is also true that their remarks should be intelligible and to the point. "Æsop Redivivus" is a good attempt but it is not a success, with the exception of some few of the tales, which are really good and quite original. It is fronted with the couplet—

> Old cuts are here wedded to Fables new,
> But I'd skip the morals if I were you;

and one is tempted to ask why the morals were included. They mostly consist of two lines which rhyme, but are not of equal length—a very perilous kind of composition. The book is very prettily got up and printed, being illustrated with charming imitations of the old-fashioned "embellishments." We were therefore surprised to notice two slight misprints—the word "not" is omitted on p. 68, and the letter "s" after "fruit" or "grow" on p. 100.

THE COST OF THE COAL STRIKE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me to point out the fallacy of your calculating that this strike will result in a loss either to the masters or to the men. In my own district no coal has been received other than from usual sources, and, since consumption has gone on precisely as usual, the only inference is that stocks have been reduced. In other words, provided no strike had taken place the miners during the next fortnight would probably have made only eight working days, whilst owing to this strike no doubt twelve days will be worked. What is true of this district is true of others, except those in which foreign competition is a factor. Any loss from this cause would be very trifling, as also would be that of a few factories forced to shut down for want of coal. Thus, since the strike has cleared off old stocks, and as the collieries have advanced prices, the general public will be the only section of the community to suffer.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES BILLSON.

Soar-lane, Leicester, March 23.

"RECKLESS BILL-BLOCKING."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a ridiculous blunder into which a gentleman who instructs the public through your columns under the signature of "Outsider" has fallen with reference to myself. He has, as I am told, penned a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 22nd instant, and in which he spoke of Mr. W. H. Smith as having when answering a question put to him by Sir John Lubbock on Friday last with reference to the "blocking" of the Shops (Weekly Holiday) Bill, advised an appeal being made to the "member for Camberwell" to remove this "block." Now, Sir, in the first place, Mr. W. H. Smith never uttered a single word on the subject, and, in the second, I have never at any time put down a "block" to the bill in question. If your correspondent had happened to have been present on the occasion to which he has alluded, he must, unless suffering from incurable deafness, absolutely have heard me state, in the House, that Mr. Henry Matthews was wholly mistaken in supposing that I had done anything to stop the progress of the bill, and that the "block" had been put down by the member for Dulwich, and not by myself.—Yours obediently,

House of Commons, March 24. J. RICHARDS KELLY.

THE CREWE MURDER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The verdict and sentence against the two poor lads, goaded by intolerable tyranny into open revolt, at Crewe, are no doubt in consonance with the existing state of English law. But law is only an expression of the feelings of the majority—most often of a dead and past majority—and if the mass of English people still approve of such law as that, it is only one more proof of the painfully low sense of public morality existing amongst us. Unless those two poor lads had risen and struck we should never have known the hideous tyranny under which they groaned. The misapprehension of the nature of crime involved in their condemnation seems to me almost incredible. The real criminal was obviously the man who made their revolt a necessary consequence from all the ordinary laws of human psychology. As surely as water boils when the heat to which it is exposed reaches boiling-point, so surely will human nature rebel when the torture to which it is subjected reaches revolting-point. Let us not pretend, in our self-righteousness, to be shocked at the constitution of the solar system. We would all have rebelled ourselves under similar circumstances. If any other English fathers, who think as I do, are taking steps to get this gross wrong redressed—I put it on no lower ground—I shall be glad to co-operate with them.—Yours very faithfully,

GRANT ALLEN.

The Nook, Dorking, March 23.

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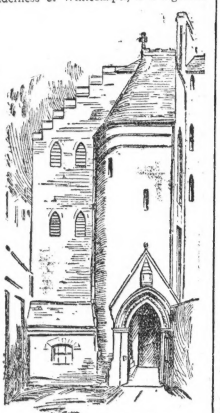
THE EAST-END UNIVERSITY.

A VISIT TO "WADHAM" IN WHITECHAPEL.

ATTACHED to Toynbee Hall, and forming, indeed, part of the green intellectual oasis which lies in the wilderness of Whitechapel, is a high red-brick building; its name is known to every child in the neighbourhood, perhaps because houses with a name are rather the exception than the rule in that part of the world, and its reputation is evidently a good one among the natives," who will cheerfully leave their favourite haunts at the street corners and walk along with an inquirer to show him the Gothic gate of Wadham House, in Wentworth-street. The other evening (writes a representative) I paid a visit to "Wadham," as its occupants call the house, in honour of Mr. Barnett's old college, with a view to learn something more about the students' home connected with Toynbee Hall. The change from noisy Commercial-street—with its barrel-organs, its costers' carts, its pavements crowded with a shouting mob, in which the bright-coloured shawls of dark Eastern women, wearing heavy gold rings in their ears, stand out from among the dull, ragged garments worn by the average East-ender—is as sudden as it is complete. Once you have passed through the passage by which Toynbee Hall is separated from the street, and you are in another world. From the high windows of the Toynbee drawing-room fall streams of light into the "quad;" the pigeons have deserted their cot and sleep on the upper ledge of the library windows, their outline showing clearly against the diamond-shaped window-panes. Occasionally, the figure of a man or woman crosses the asphalte pavement with quick steps, hurrying towards some part of the buildings in which classes are being held or lectures delivered.



ENTRANCE TO WADHAM HOUSE.

"Wadham" is right in the midst of it all, and pervaded with the atmosphere of intellectual superiority and quiet refinement which distinguish the "ideal London university." As I was seated in the room of Mr. Monk, one of the community of students who have made their home at Wadham, and who had offered to give me some information as to the why and wherefore of this part of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett's good work, it struck me that I had never before seen the idea of "high thinking and plain living" so literally realized. The room was small—small even for a humble London room, and it represented the drawing-room, study, and bedroom of the occupant. But although everything needful was contained in it, there was not the slightest idea of overcrowding, and there would have been ample space had another couple of visitors besides our small party invaded Mr. Monk's room. The wall decorations were worthy of an artist's studio. Over the mantelpiece and the table, which also served as a writing-desk, some beautiful etchings and art photographs hung, in dainty frames (Millet's "Angelus," among others,

A BACHELOR'S CHIMNEY-CORNER.

I noticed here and in several of the other rooms). Glimpses of sunny Italy, reminiscences of a recent tour, under Mr. Barnett's leadership; the head of a beautiful woman or child, and scenes from the English lakes, or other picturesque spots in platinotype, met the eye. Between them, arranged with perfect taste in the matter of shape and colouring, stood little vases, with, perchance, a handful of lilies of the valley, or a bunch of violets scenting the air with their perfume. And as Mr. Monk's room, so were they all—the eighteen rooms, into most of which we peeped afterwards. They might not be quite as full of artistic treasures, quite as perfectly selected and arranged, but there was not one of them in which it was not immediately evident that the occupant's artistic taste was developed, or being developed, in the right direction. Nothing coarse, nothing crude or vulgar met the eye, but the individuality of each occupant was stamped on his room.

"The object of Wadham," explained Mr. Monk, "is to provide students at Toynbee Hall with furnished lodgings. It is only another part of the great work which is carried on at Toynbee, and by which the highest educational advantages may be enjoyed at the least cost. As students at the other Universities have their rooms within the college buildings, so here we have our lodgings, in which the advantages are combined of our being close to Toynbee Hall, of our being in constant communion with our fellow-students, and of being enabled to live less expensively than perhaps it would be possible anywhere in or near London under the same conditions.

"The charge for a furnished room, with attendance, is seven shillings per week, but the furniture, though it includes everything that is really needed, does not include the ornaments. These are provided by the occupant, and the artistic taste with which they are arranged is greatly due to Mrs. Barnett's assistance. Breakfast and tea we may take here, but the mid-day meal is not provided, which, however, does not inconvenience us, as we are all working for our daily bread during the day, away from Toynbee Hall, and many of us away from the neighbourhood."

"Then you are not entirely engaged in your studies?"—"Oh no, by no means. You must remember that Toynbee is an institution at which those men and women can obtain a University education who have not the means of going to one of the Universities. The students at Wadham are clerks, engineers, Board school teachers, and one or two business men, all of whom are occupied during the day. To qualify for a room it is essential that a man should be a regular student at one or more of the evening classes. We have

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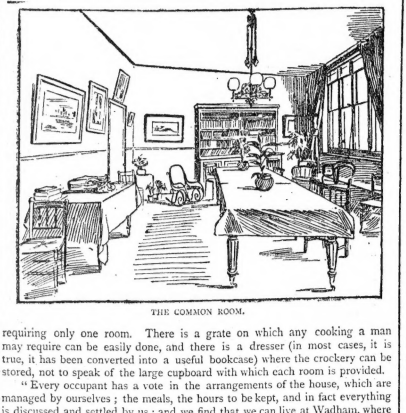
a common room, where the meals are served at prices consistent with our income. For supper we have to rely on our own resources, but since most of us only come home to tea about or after six o'clock, we do not require much supper. Those who do, however, have all the requirements in their own rooms, the house having been originally built to be let to single people or couples



THE COMMON ROOM.

requiring only one room. There is a grate on which any cooking a man may require can be easily done, and there is a dresser (in most cases, it is true, it has been converted into a useful bookcase) where the crockery can be stored, not to speak of the large cupboard with which each room is provided.

"Every occupant has a vote in the arrangements of the house, which are managed by ourselves; the meals, the hours to be kept, and in fact everything is discussed and settled by us; and we find that we can live at Wadham, where we have all the comforts and refinements of a good home, together with congenial companions, for well under fifteen shillings a week, exclusive only of the mid-day meal. A man, therefore, who earns from £60 to £100 a year, and who has a taste for things intellectual, finds a home here which is very nearly ideal."

"Are there many applicants for rooms?"—"Wadham is nearly always full, and Mr. Barnett has just taken a flat in another house which forms one of this block of buildings. 'Balliol' is as yet much smaller than Wadham, but we all hope that the time may soon come when another flat, and yet another, can be taken, and when, indeed, the whole block will become part of Toynbee. Only, these things must come by degrees, and Mr. Barnett is far too practical a man to rashly undertake doubtful steps. He is always on the look-out, always feeling about all round where he can add to and extend the work; but, as I said, he is too wise to hurry such matters."

Before I went away from the cheery room and its enthusiastic occupant I went into the large common room, where, again, the air of refinement and comfort prevailed, stood for a moment before one of the pictures in the passages, from which Arnold Toynbee's vanished face looked down, and then turned away from one of the most useful and interesting institutions in all London.

BOARD SCHOOLS v. VOLUNTARY.

LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS. BY AN OBSERVER.

MR. W. H. SMITH is relentless. No consideration, either moral, religious, or political, will prevent him from forcing the House to meet on Good Friday, in order to pass the Tithes Bill, if he does not secure the second reading on Thursday night. As he has claimed Monday next for Supply, Mr. Smith has thus virtually pinned the House down to one evening for passing one of the most important bills of the session, with an alternative which is meant to be, and probably will be, prohibitive.

THE BOARD SCHOOL ON THE WAR PATH.

Mr. Mundella then rose in a dissolving House to move a motion which opened up the whole question of the voluntary and State schools—to wit, that the action of the Education Department in regard of the school supply of York and Salisbury "is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of 1870, and injurious to the interests of education." Mr. Mundella was in a very leisurely and far from pugnacious mood—the kind of mood that the Peace Society would like to make universally compulsory in a barren universe—and was loaded with an unconscionable amount of wearisome detail which he let fall on a select but somnolent body of educationalists with stylicidal monotony. He acquitted every one from blame except Lord Cranbrooke and Sir William Hart-Dyke. They, he asserted, had expressed and carried out the anti-School Board policy of the Government both at York and Salisbury by deliberately fostering the voluntary schools and depriving the non-sectarians of the schools to which their numbers justified them. The cases slightly differed. (1) At Salisbury the Department had ostentatiously pressed the Board to supply a school, and had then—after allowing twelve months' grace—weakly collapsed, leaving the whole duty of providing the necessary accommodation to the Bishop and the Kilburn Sisters. The working men of the district were therefore compelled, on pain of imprisonment, to have their children educated by a denomination with which in many cases they had no sympathy, or to send them to private adventure schools where the education was as bad as the accommodation. And yet there was a minority of 6,300 secularists as against 8,000 denominationalists. (2) At York the Education Department had actually ordered a Board school, when they were suddenly seized with repentance, and, throwing the responsibility on the law-officers of the Crown, withdrew their requisition and left everything to the Church. In both cases the education was bad and inadequate.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ON ITS DEFENCE.

Mr. Hulse, the Tory member for Salisbury, condemned Mr. Mundella's case as a mere local "sectarian grievance," defended the voluntary schools, and claimed that the provision of education was quite adequate and met the approval of his constituents. The House bore with impatience some select readings from Cardinal Manning by Mr. Channing, but filled when Sir William Hart-Dyke rose to reply for the Department, and, in quite the best speech he has yet given to the House, fought a good fight for the Government. He had acted on this interpretation of the 1870 Act—that the Board Schools were to supplement and not to supplant the voluntary schools. In both York and Salisbury the voluntary schools were quite adequate; and he claimed that the Department could not have pressed the case for a board school further in either case without exceeding its powers—very effectively quoting precedents from Mr. Mundella's time to prove that his had been long the traditional policy of the Department. It was admitted that the voluntary schools had a majority at their back both in Salisbury and York; and was not government by majority the rule both in this House and in every public body nowadays? To this Mr. H. Fowler replied in a slashing speech by denying the analogy between the House and the School Boards. Was not the *raison d'être* of the Education Department the protection of weak minorities? Speaking as a Nonconformist, it was not to religion but to sectarianism of the type of the Kilburn Sisters that he objected to. Mr. Mundella secured 115 votes against the Government's 167—majority, 52.

NOT SURPRISING.

After a long speech from Mr. Clancy on the fraudulent character of the outrage-returns issued by the Irish Office, and their convenient elasticity in relation to the chances and changes of English policy, the House was counted out shortly before nine o'clock. Dr. Tanner, sitting in Lord Randolph's seat—why does he not wear an Eton jacket and a large white collar?—called attention to the Irish Attorney-General, who was lying in ambush behind the Speaker's chair; but the Speaker seemed not to observe that Dr. Tanner had spoken, and we have yet to learn whether the Irish Government is ready to create a new Outrage Board to sit beside—or perhaps be amalgamated with—their new Land Department.

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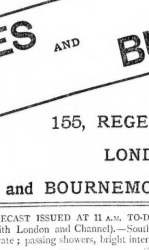

Noon to-day / Yesterday
Sun Rises 5h. 51 m. ,, Sets 6h. 21 m. Moon—First Qr. 2 26th, 9h. 32m. Mg.
Noon to-day / Yesterday
High Water London Bridge, Morn. 5h. 12m. After. 5h. 36 m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 26, 1890.—Cloudy to sunny; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

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EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

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A Dalziel's telegram from Berlin says:—Bismarck has just returned from a farewell visit to the Royal Palace. Tears were noticed in his eyes as he prepared to enter his carriage, but he paused and smiled, and waved his hands to the enormous crowds awaiting him. For several minutes he remained listening to the cheering and meanwhile the horses were unhitched, and four stalwart fellows respectfully raised the ex-Chancellor on their shoulders and carried him to the carriage. The Prince, greatly affected, held aloft a large bouquet, and beckoned for silence. He then shouted, "My children, I shall see you all again. My whole life is centred in my Fatherland, and my fellow-Germans. God bless you!" Your correspondent managed in the excitement of the moment to ask one question of the Prince, "Are you leaving us for ever?" to which the Prince replied, "No."

Both the sons of the late Chancellor have resigned their positions. Count Herbert's successor is Herr von Alvensleben, at present German Minister at Brussels and formerly at Washington. In addition to his knowledge of affairs and routine habits, Herr von Alvensleben has most decidedly the advantage of his predecessor in point of *savoir faire* and suavity of manner. General Leutze, Commander of the 17th Army Corps, has succeeded Bismarck's second son as Governor of Hanover. Dalziel says:—As General Leutze is not of noble family, the appointment is unprecedented and has caused much comment.

During the last few days the Emperor has received the Austrian, British, Italian, and Russian Ambassadors separately, granting to each an audience of more than an hour's duration. He gave them detailed information as to Germany's future domestic and foreign policy, and fully convinced them of his firm decision to maintain the peace of Europe. He expressed a belief that his efforts in that direction would be successful, as the enemies of that peace were neither ready nor willing to break it.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF M. SAINT-SAENS.

The disappearance of the artist M. Saint-Saens (says the Paris correspondent of Dalziel) is exciting *very* day more and more attention. It has been ascertained that since the date of his departure in November last he has not received any funds from his bankers. At that date he had with him 10,000 f., barely sufficient for the five months' outlay for his journey. It is altogether inexplicable that he should not be heard of in the various cities through which he has passed. If the different agencies at work to discover his whereabouts fail to send any news of him within the next few days it will be believed that this popular artist has died in some distant country and been buried under an assumed name, which he may have taken from the misanthropical motives by which his recent conduct has been actuated. The *Figaro* telegraphed yesterday to various places, including Batavia and Teneriffe, but has only received a reply from the latter place announcing that all inquiries concerning M. Saint-Saens' fate have been fruitless.

ARREST OF A NIHILIST DYNAMITARD.

M. Tikhaniroff, the author of "Russia, Political and Social," a Nihilist who had fled the country, and who recently recanted, wrote the "Confessions of a Nihilist," and became a contributor to the Moscow *Vedemosti*, has just been arrested on the Russian frontier, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, on his return to the country, with a large quantity of dynamite in his possession.

SUCCESS OF THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Despatches received at Calcutta yesterday state, says a Reuter's telegram, that the Tashons have paid their fine and tribute, and that the British columns are now returning to Fort White and Haka. The submission of the Tashons has had a great effect on many other chiefs, who are now also submitting and giving up their captives. A continuous and heavy fall of rain has damaged the Yokwa-Haka-road, and the Dallesary valley is flooded, thus hampering the withdrawal of the Chittagong column. The health of the troops is also suffering in consequence of the incessant rain.

THE STATE OF CRETE.—ANOTHER VERSION.

A Reuter's telegram from Canea says:—"The professors and masters in the Christian schools have resumed their duties, Chakir Pasha having promised that the salaries, which are much in arrear, shall be paid shortly. Large supplies of ammunition and other stores are being sent to the various detachments of troops in the island, and considerable supplies of provisions are expected here. Tranquillity continues to prevail."

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR CARNARVON.

Mr. Marchant Williams, barrister, of London, was to-day adopted as the Unionist candidate for the Carnarvon Boroughs.

PLAGIARISM.—ACTION FOR £10,000.

Farmer Aymar Mathews is reported by Dalziel to have commenced an action against Daniel Frohman, the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, David Belasco, and Henry Demille for £10,000 damages, charging literary piracy in connection with the successful production of a play called "The Wife."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The long spell of training that the rival Blues have necessarily been engaged in for some weeks past has at length been brought to a conclusion. Yesterday the practice was restricted to sharp bursts, and starting with scratch crews. Mr. Lewis Lloyd (C.U.B.C.) will officiate as starter and umpire from the launch *Chit*, used for the coaching of the Oxford crew during practice. The following are the crews:—

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
W. F. C. Holland (Brase.) (bow)	11	0	6. Guy Nickalls (Magdalen)	12	10
2. R. D. Thicknesse (Trinity)	11	2	7. R. P. P. Rowe (Magdalen)	11	10
3. H. E. L. Puxley (Corpus)	11	6	W. A. L. Fletcher (Ch. Ch.) (strk.)	12	15
4. C. H. St. J. Hornby (New)	12	3	J. P. Heyward-Lonsdale (New) (cox.)	8	6
5. Lord Ampthill (New)	13	3			

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
G. Elin, Third Trinity (bow)	10	9½	6. S. D. Muttlebury, Third Trinity	13	9
2. J. M. Sladen, Trinity Hall	11	12½	7. G. Francklyn, Third Trinity	11	12½
3. E. T. Fison, Corpus	12	5½	J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel (stroke)	11	12½
4. J. F. Rowlatt, Trinity Hall	12	0	T. W. Northmore, Queen's (cox.)	7	11
5. A. S. Duffield, Trinity Hall	12	9			

The race will be started at 4.30 P.M. sharp. Four steamboats will be permitted to follow: one marked "Umpire," one for the representatives of the Press, and two for the Universities. A steam launch will also be allowed for the use of the umpire. Each of the vessels is to be marked in a conspicuous manner. As usual, Mr. H. Little, the Chief Conservancy officer, has the entire control of the arrangements.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

A CHAT WITH MR. POLLOCK-HILL.

After Mr. Pollock-Hill had won the mile yesterday in 4 min. 21 3-5 sec. (the best time on record among inter-varsity winners), a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* accompanied him to his dressing-room. "It is not a fine reception-room, but we can chat quietly here," said he, whilst getting into clothes warmer than running silks. "I feel in splendid condition, though at the beginning of the term influenza pulled me about a good deal, but I became fit enough three weeks ago to do a half-mile at the Christ Church sports in 1 min. 27 sec.

"Do you train very strictly?"—"No; I believe in plenty of nourishment and hard work to lay a thorough foundation of fitness. Boating is the best exercise even for a running man, because one can feed at the same time. If running only is practised I am very apt to starve, and so lose staying power. When a river is not convenient near I go in for a low bycicle, a safety of course; it is splendid exercise, but unfortunately tends to lessen my stride. For the sports I trained at Oxford until a week ago, when I ran down to Brighton for a week. My diet is that of an ordinary man; two things only do I avoid, pastry and potatoes."

"Is not this the first year of your winning the mile at these sports?"—"Yes: but Cross was a good man, and there was an object in my running against him, though I have won the mile at Oxford four years running and beat Cross himself."

Mr. Pollock-Hill was too modest to say that no other Oxford athlete has won the mile four years following and the three-miles three years following.

"Have you always been a running man?" was the next question.—"A friend once said to me, 'You have long legs, why not go in for running?' So I did, and my school was King's College in the Strand. I am quite a Londoner, you see, my home being at Norwood. My first mile was won at school, in 1885, in the bad time of 5 min. 12 sec., but the amount of training was not great. The next time I won nearly everything."

"Excuse the insinuation, but are athletics interfere with reading and schools?"—"Unless I am in thorough training, with plenty of exercise, headaches and some of the minor ills that flesh is heir to give trouble; and so I think running helps reading. The schools are sometimes, however, a nuisance. I should like to run at the championship meeting on June 28, but the exams. only finish on June 26, and so this year it will be impossible. It is rather too bad, though, for at the athletic dinner given in the Holborn Restaurant I understood the meeting would be fixed for some date in July."

"Do you feel confident about the three-mile result?" was the final query, as once more he moved to the track. A smile was the only response.

The result proved, however, that this tall athlete, 6 ft. 1½ in. high, and twenty-five years old on the 30th of August, is nearly the best all-round amateur runner in the kingdom. He holds the record for 1,000 yards, taken last March, and this year, by winning both the mile and three-miles, he has accomplished that which no previous man has done. The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, in 1865, when at Cambridge, won both the mile and two-mile, for which latter race the three-mile has since 1867 been substituted.

THE SALE OF BOAT-RACE FAVOURS.

The gutter in the Strand has been crowded all the week with men, girls, and children selling Oxford and Cambridge favours, and to-day they were early on the towing-path. They have been improving on past years in designs. For instance (writes a representative), I stopped a man in the Strand who was hawking little plush birds, with wings of calico and wire beaks, for twopence and a penny each. The suggestion that his stock came from Houndsditch put him on his mettle. "Some may be made in the vicinity" (that was the word of Houndsditch, but these come from France, though he didn't know from what part of France. "These big 'uns," he said, "sells for twopence each, but they don't go off. The public likes to pay a penny where it won't pay twopence. Look here, I'll sell you the last eight for a shillin'. Ladies buys most of these." "Cambridge sells the best by far." And then he went off after a customer. "Here y'ar, lady, Oxford or Cambridge a penny. Here y'ar, all silk birds, a penny!" Presently he told me he expected to make ten shillings during the day. Another and an honester hawker admitted that these little birds came from Houndsditch. He, too, hoped to make ten shillings that day. Far otherwise was it with a rain-soddened man in an overcoat of brown cloth and grease, and a hat with a brim that had lost its pristine stiffness. He was selling woollen flowers made on wire with a bit of ribbon attached for a penny. "Why don't you sell those little birds," I asked, "aren't they the most profitable?"—"Aren't they the most profitable," he repeated in a raucous voice that evidently came from somewhere below. "How can a man buy birds, when birds cost 7½d. a dozen? Profitable! I should think they was profitable; but they costs money. Now, I make these at 'ome myself and they don't cost anything. But I've been standing here three blessed days and only sold three dozen." "But you'll do better to-day?"—"Yes, I shall take down a lot of Cambridges and the toffs 'all give us a tanner for the winner."

"JESS" AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

The drama which Miss Eweretta Lawrence and Mr. J. J. Bisgood have evolved from Mr. Rider Haggard's "Jess" will have to undergo considerable compression and revision if it is ever to be elevated to the honour of a place in the "evening bills." At present it is too hybrid in its nature to appeal to the susceptibilities of a general audience. Commencing in orthodox melodramatic fashion, it falls off at its conclusion into a somewhat lame and impotent burst of tragedy which would be all very well had not the earlier portions of the play prepared our minds for a careful if conventional gathering up of the theatrical threads. Miss Eweretta Lawrence was interesting enough as the heroine yesterday afternoon as long as she was able to make her effects in a quiet and unstrained manner. When, however, it became necessary for her to transform herself into a veritable Tosca of the Transvaal, it was hardly surprising to find that her powers were not equal to the metamorphosis. At the same time one cannot help wondering that an actress of such undoubted talent should be so seldom seen upon the "boards." Mr. T. B. Thalberg was not quite at his ease in the part of the young English officer Ariel, who shifts his transitory affections from one sister to another with all the dexterity of a professional thimble-rigger. Mr. Charles Dalton and Mr. H. Athol Forde played a couple of widely-contrasted melodramatic characters with considerable ability and discretion. They are both comparative novices, so far as the London stage is concerned, but we shall be surprised if their faces do not speedily become familiar in our programmes. Clever and careful work was evident in the case of Miss Helen Forsyth—the second heroine—and Mr. J. D. Beveridge, who for once appeared in a sympathetic rôle; while Mr. Julian Cross deserves commendation for his treatment of the one glimpse of comedy in the whole production.

THE PROPOSED EDUCATION COMPROMISE.

The Wesleyan education committee, besides expressing strong disapproval of the proposals of Messrs. Morley and Mundella, as being contrary to the principles laid down by the Wesleyan Conference, and in their effects destructive to the Wesleyan day schools all over the country, in fact to all Liberal Protestant and Nonconformist schools, declare that they view the proposals as obnoxious because of the special indulgence given to Roman Catholic schools, which is an offence to Protestants generally.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A POSSIBLE BUTCHERS' STRIKE IN PARIS.

Paris threatens to be without meat as the wholesale butchers say that they will close their slaughter-houses at La Vellette if their demands concerning the importation of foreign cattle be not granted.

Official notice is given in the *Gazette* that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Wednesday, the 21st of May next.

THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO LORD DUNRAVEN

Dalziel reports that the New York yachtsmen are greatly pleased with the ersent by Mr. Peabody challenging Lord Dunraven and Mr. Ralli ace the seventy-feet American yachts *Titania*, *Katrina*, *Shamrock*, and *Gracie*. It is doubted whether Mr. Ralli will race his yacht the *Yarana*, but Lord Dunraven, it is believed, will accept the challenge It is evident that some misapprehension exists in London regarding the deed of gift governing the America Cup. The New York Club will hold a meeting on Thursday next to explain the facts. The New York *World* publishes a despatch from its London correspondent, which says that British yachtsmen are disgusted at the indecisive attitude of Lord Dunraven, who expects the holders of the America Cup to coax him into a race. The correspondent adds that his lordship has no hope of beating the Americans, and therefore hails with delight the dispute in regard to the new deed of gift, which gives him a chance of wriggling out of an awkward situation.

A STRANGE TICHBORNE STORY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton informed a London correspondent last night that he had just received a long telegram from some one he does not know in Australia,stating that the genuine Sir Roger Tichborne has been found, and going into some particulars. The cablegram, according to the number of words it contains, must have cost the sender £11. The hon. gentleman forwarded the message to Sir Henry Tichborne. Both regard it as a hoax, though, as a "letter will follow" and as the dispatch cost so much money, they have determined to wait developments. Sir Henry Tichborne, writing to Mr. Henniker Heaton, incidentally alluded to a demand for money which he once received from Australia from a man who said "he had buried my uncle on an island in the Pacific."

CREWE MURDER.—ACTION BY MR. MATTHEWS.

Mr. Pedley, solicitor for Richard and George Davies, has received a letter from the Home Secretary, asking for a plain statement of the grounds on which the plea for mercy is based, which statement, Mr. Matthews says, shall secure the most careful consideration. Mr. Pedley has replied by pointing out the evidence given at the trial respecting the dire cruelty of the deceased—and also by enclosing press comments on the case, which incline to a sympathetic consideration of the jury's recommendation. It is not expected that the decision of the Home Secretary will be made known until about the middle of next week, but it is necessary (says a local correspondent) that all petitions should be sent direct to the Home Secretary not later than Monday, the 31st inst. Mrs. Davies, the mother of the condemned lads, has been the recipient of a large number of letters from clergymen and others from all parts, sympathizing with her in her past and present troubles. The petitions in Crewe are being largely and quickly signed.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" APOLOGIZES.

The New York *World* of to-day publishes an article in which it does not defend the action of its reporter in secreting himself in the jury-room during the Flack trial. It admits that this act was a gross breach of journalistic ethics, and was unwarranted and indefensible.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS AND HIS MOTHER.

The Comtesse de Paris and Princesse Hélène paid a visit yesterday to the Duc d'Orléans in his prison at Chinvaux. The Comtesse de Paris burst into tears on entering her son's cell, but congratulated him on his conduct, of which she thoroughly approved.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on President Carnot by the Republicans as well as the Monarchists to persuade him to pardon the Duc d'Orléans, who, it is expected, will shortly be released.—*Exchange*.

THE ENTOMBED HORSES.

After a further descent to the workings at the Morfa Colliery was made this morning. The exploring party waded through two feet of water to the stables, and found one of the twenty horses had perished of hunger. The other horses are going on well. Their food for the present consists of oatmeal gruel and whisky. The most stalwart horses are being brought to bank. It is now ascertained that the fire has been extinguished by the flood. The whole of the Cylcwr vein, containing several miles of workings, is now under water. Arrangements are made to pump out the water in the hope of recovering the dead. Forty-four bodies are submerged in the deep workings.

THE DEADLOCK AT THE LAW COURTS.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls have to-day returned to the Queen's Bench Division, where they are sitting together as a Divisional Court. On the other hand, Justices Denman and Hawkins who formed a Queen's Bench Divisional Court yesterday have gone away, the one to Lewes and the other to the Old Bailey. Lord Justice Fry is trying cases without juries on the Queen's Bench side, and this is the only court sitting at Nisi Prius. The Court of Appeal No. 1 is again closed.

THE END OF THE "HEIRESS AGENCY."

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Ludwig Romayne, the Austrian adventurer, whose advertising agency to procure European noblemen as husbands for American heiresses has recently caused considerable sensation, shot himself at San Pablo, California, yesterday, beside a railway line, upon which he threw himself, as the bullet wound had not proved fatal.

SUICIDE OF PRINCE MILAN'S COUSIN.

A young gentleman, well known and much liked in Roumanian circles in Paris—M. Constantin Ventura, nephew and a former deputy for Bucharest and cousin to Prince Milan, the ex-King of Servia, has just committed suicide in the French capital. He was born in Dresden, and was twenty-four years of age. He had made the acquaintance of an actress, twenty-three years of age, and had expended upon her all the money he possessed. M. Ventura was several times shown the door by her, and on each occasion attempted suicide. The first time he took something, but the dose was not strong enough to kill him. The second occasion he endeavoured to blow his brains out with a rifle, but in holding the mouth of the barrel close to his temple, he only succeeded in shooting off one of his fingers; he made a third attempt at suicide at the close of last year. Having been coldly dismissed by his mistress he took out a revolver on leaving her apartment and aimed at his heart, but the bullet was apparently stopped by the thickness of his cigar case. He afterwards went to Nice, but returned to Paris more madly in love than ever. To conciliate his mistress he made her a present of a ring worth 3,000 f., and the next day received formal notice from her that she would never see him again. As a final effort he made an appointment with her at the Continental Hotel. At the interview she was absolutely refused to renew their relations. M. Ventura lost his temper, called her a thief, and finally struck her and kicked her when on the ground. For this assault he was charged and severely reprimanded. The drama ended yesterday by his blowing his brains out in bed.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was resumed at Whitehall Rooms this morning under the presidency of Colonel Hill, M.P. Considerable discussion took place on a motion on the paper from the Swansea Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Association reiterates its opinion that the consideration of national harbours of refuge on the coasts of the United Kingdom is absolutely essential in the interests of humanity and commerce, and that as nothing satisfactory has resulted from the last suggestion of the Board of Trade, the Council be directed to ask the Government to at once take some definite and practical steps in the matter. Mr. Esslemont, M.P., urged that the Government ought to be asked to improve the existing harbours. The chairman thought steps ought to be taken to ascertain if the shipping community would be prepared to tax themselves for national harbours of refuge. Mr. B. Plummer, Newcastle, instanced the value of the Tyne as a harbour of refuge. An amendment was moved for leaving out of the motion all the words after "In the interests of humanity and commerce," it being contended that it was not desirable to reflect on the conduct of the Board of Trade in the matter. The amendment twenty-one voted, and fifty-six against. It was therefore lost, and the motion arried.

A discussion on commercial education, initiated by Mr. Arnold Forster, on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, followed.

The coal miners throughout the Dean Forest have to-day received an advance in wages of 5 per cent.

The Tories at St. Albans have sent their portrait of Lord Randolph Churchill to the Liberal Club, by which it has been accepted with thanks.

Herr Max Schippel, the publisher of the *Volksstribüne*, ultra-Socialist paper, does not believe the proposed universal holiday for German working men on May 1 will come to anything.—*Reuter*.

A man named Catoni, a giant above seven feet high, and proportionately stout, with an enormous head, has just died in Italy. He had already, says a correspondent at Aquila, sold his skeleton to the Anatomical Museum of Rome for 10,000 francs.

THE BERLIN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The work of the Labour Conference Committees continues to go on smoothly enough, and on Saturday next the delegates hope to be able to return home. So far the deliberations have partaken of the character of those of the Social Science Congress, and the *Times* correspondent at Berlin says he is told from a trustworthy source that for England, at least, the practical results of the Conference will simply amount to nothing. On the other hand, if the other states represented were to give practical effect to the recommendations made and the resolutions come to, this would merely be tantamount to the greater assimilation of the labour legislation of the Continental countries to that of England, which has acted at the Conference as a sort of pattern to all the other members.

Last night the members of the Conference were honoured with cards to the State concert at the Schloss.

THE COUNTESS OF ROSEBERY'S MINIATURE HOUSE.

For the forthcoming Loan Exhibition of British Silks the Countess of Rosebery has, we hear, undertaken to decorate and furnish a miniature house with art silks of English manufacture. Some of the most recherché toilettes which appeared at the two Drawing-rooms held by her Majesty this year will be exhibited in miniature on models about a foot in height. These Court costumes are altogether the production of British looms.

WILL THE NEXT POPE LEAVE ROME?

On the occasion of the congratulations offered to the Pope on the twelfth anniversary of his elevation to the Pontifical Chair, the Cardinals, after the presentation of the formal compliments, remained in private conference with his Holiness for a short time. A portion of what then transpired has since come to the knowledge of the *Standard*'s Rome correspondent. There is a party in the Vatican, he writes, which favours the idea that, although the next conclave shall be held in Rome (a thing which is now generally agreed on), the future Pope shall leave Italy immediately after his election, declaring that the situation with regard to the Italian Government renders the due exercise of even his spiritual authority impossible. Leo XIII. is strongly opposed to this project. It was again discussed on the occasion above referred to, and the Pope then made a strong personal appeal to the Cardinals to set aside the idea. He was, he said, preparing for the eternal rest now very near at hand, and it seemed to him that that rest itself would be purer and more profound could he but have the assurance that no such great change would be made, and that the governance of the Church on earth should proceed as he had left it. No decisive agreement was come to, but the departure from Rome of the next Pope immediately after his election is considered entirely improbable by well-informed persons in the Vatican.

THE POLLING AT AYR.

Polling took place yesterday for the election of a member of Parliament for the Ayr Burghs, in the room of Mr. John Sinclair (L.), resigned. The candidates were Mr. Edmund Routledge (L.) and Mr. James Somervell, of Zorn (C). There was a most determined and systematic beat up of voters after six o'clock, and it was so successful that the poll is said to be unprecedented. The figures were, approximately, 2,644 out of 2,946 on the register.

THE GOVERNMENT CLOSE "UPON NIAGARA."

Writing to Mr. Grenfell, the Liberal candidate for Windsor, Mr. Gladstone heartily wishes him success, and observes that the Government feel "they are floating down upon Niagara."

SPRING FLOWERS IN REGENT'S PARK.

The annual spring exhibition of flowers given by the Royal Botanic Society in their conservatory in Regents Park is opened to-day. The show is a very fine one, some of the greatest floriculturists in England being among the competitors. Messrs. Paul and Son show some fine roses, among them a large single white and some double hepaticas. From the conservatories of Messrs. B. S. Williams come fine amaryllis, lilac, guelder roses and tulips,]but Messrs. Veitch's amaryllis excel all others in size and beauty. The deutzia of Mrs. Whitbourn's gardener Douglas are remarkable for size and abundance of bloom. Messrs. Gunnell and Sons, of Swanley, have a collection of cut geraniums and double cineraria of extraordinary size and brilliancy of colouring. Mr. J. James also sends some cineraria, single, enormous in size of petal, and remarkable for their brilliant and perfect colour. Altogether the exhibition is a very fine one.

THE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.—DEATH OF HOWARD.

Quartermaster-sergeant Howard succumbed to the injuries which he received yesterday in the explosion at the Dorchester magazine this morning. The cause of the explosion is still involved in mystery. The inquiry will be opened to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Dover at about half-past nine this morning from Brussels. He proceeded to London.

INFLUENZA AT THE ANTIPODES.

Influenza has broken out at Melbourne, being identical in character with the epidemic in Europe. The disease, a Reuter's telegram says, has also made its appearance in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Influenza is reported, too, from the English ships in the harbour at Zanzibar.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

At the County Council's meeting yesterday, Sir John Lubbock's amendment on the lines of Lord Rosebery's compromise: "That it be an instruction to the Bridges Committee to proceed provisionally with the tunnel at Blackwall under the Act of 1887, subject to the advice of an engineer of experience in subaqueous tunnelling, and under such advice to sink shafts to ascertain the nature and difficulties of the soil, and then to report to the Council for further instructions" was carried by 57 against 47. Sir T. Farrer delivered a vigorous anti-tunnel speech It was later resolved that the Council should not be committed to anything beyond the provisional works, that monthly reports of information obtained and expenditure incurred should be rendered that the expediency of obtaining an amending bill be referred to the Bridges and Parliamentary Committees, and that the expenditure on provisional works be restricted to £10,000.

EXECUTION OF THE ISLINGTON MURDERER.

Thomas Neale was executed this morning at Newgate Gaol for the murder of his wife at Islington. The black flag was hoisted at eight o'clock.

THE DATE OF THE DISSOLUTION.

The London correspondent of the *Eastern Morning News* states that on Thursday afternoon, after the meeting with Lord Salisbury, the Chief Secretary made this announcement to a political adherent. The dissolution is fixed for the autumn of next year, unless some unexpected event occurs to precipitate.

MR. STANLEY'S BOOK FINISHED.

Mr. Stanley yesterday completed his book, "Darkest Africa," which will appear in two volumes.

THE UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH.

The Oxford and Cambridge University chess teams united their forces last night against the City of London Club, in a match at the rooms of the latter. Play began on nineteen boards at half-past seven, and within an hour a game was scored on each side. The City players then drew to the front, but at ten o'clock the score stood at 5½ to 4½ in favour of the City, who then scored more rapidly, and finally won the match by a substantial majority of games.

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

The prospectus of the Imperial Russian Government Conversion Loan has been issued. The object of the loan is the conversion and redemption of the Russian Five per Cent. Loan of 1862 for £15,000,000 by means of an issue of £11,865,000 four per cent. bonds, and payment in cash of £3,900,000. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons will receive bonds for conversion until the 3rd of April inclusive. In conversion, for every £100 nominal capital of the Five per Cent. Loan, the holder will be entitled to £79 2s. nominal capital of the Four per Cent. Loan, and a payment in cash of £26. An accumulative sinking fund will reimburse the new bonds at par in 81 years, by half-yearly drawings on the 1st March and the 1st September, and repayment will be made three months later, at the places fixed for the payment of coupons. The first drawing will take place on the 1st March, 1891. The Government undertakes not to increase the sinking fund before the 1st January, 1900.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—SMALL BUSINESS.—CARRYING-OVER RATES.

Money is still a good deal wanted, and as the supply in the open market continues very short, numerous applications are again being made to the Bank of England for assistance. The general quotation for short loans is 3¼ to 3½ per cent. As regards Stock Exchange money, there is not much demand for fresh accommodation, and operators are generally able to renew their loans at from 3½ to 4 per cent. The discount rate remains easy at 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bank paper.

Speculators on the Stock Exchange are almost exclusively occupied with the settlement arrangements, and there is nothing fresh to report in the way of new business. Carrying-over rates are in most directions much the same as last time, with here and there a tendency to greater ease. In the Home Railway market the principal feature is the increased scarcity of Great Eastern operators for the fall having to pay as much as ⅛ backwardation for permission to postpone delivery for a fortnight. District stocks again scarce, and in all other instances contango rates are easy. Foreign Government Bonds are quiet. Russian, Hungarian, and Spanish are again far from plentiful, and rates are very light; but on Peruvian the charge is 4 to 6 per cent. contango, or the same as last time. On American Railroads the contango charge is ½ lower than a fortnight ago—namely, 4 to 5 per cent. against 4½ to 5½ per cent. On Trunks rates are light, and Mexican Railway issues are again scarce.

The establishment of a paper mill in Turkey is the latest development of English joint-stock enterprise. Under a fifty years' concession from the Sultan arrangements have been made for the erection of a mill at Beicos, on the shores of the Bosphorus, and the intention is to manufacture every kind of printing and writing as well as cigarette papers, of which there is a large consumption in Turkey. In the way of raw material there should be no lack of rags, seeing that large quantities are at present exported, while Constantinople is adjacent to the sources of esparto grass. Spicer Brothers (Limited), of London, is associated with the venture.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. J. Vian, for nearly forty years the secretary of the Railway Passengers' Insurance Company. It was only the other day that he was interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Directors of the Foreign and Colonial Debenture Corporation notify that the accounts permit of the payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 3 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern, £9,573; Midland, £1,132; North Staffords, £268; Metropolitan District, £164; Metropolitan, £88. Milwaukee and St. Paul, 11,000 dols. *Decreases*: Lancashire and Yorkshire, £1,134; Great Eastern, £3,186; Great Northern, £5,718; Eastern and Midlands, £87.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: London Street, £348; Provincial, £56; London, £690; North Metropolitan, £629; Belfast, £241; Southampton, £9; London Southern, £26; South London, £104; Sheffield, £50: Calcutta, £35; Metropolitan, £198; Bristol, £50. *Decrease*: Cheltenham, £61: Imperial, £6; Sunderland, £21; Swansea, £46; Glasgow, £375; Edinburgh, £198; Bordeaux, £129. *Decrease*: Calais, £9.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened steady, with a fair demand. Prices on the spot are half to one point higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Brighton Deferred ⅜, South Western ½, Caledonian and Great Eastern ¼, North Western Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Chatham Ordinary and Sheffield Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Italian 1-16. *Declined*: Greek Monopoly ¼, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. ⅛, Portuguese and Turkish Group 2 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen*: Illinois Central and New York Central ⅛ each, Milwaukee and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares ⅜ each, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Lake Shore, Atlantic First Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼ each, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Union Pacific shares and Wabash General Mortgage ¼ each, Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ¼, and Grand Trunk Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Nitrate shares ⅛, Taltal ¼, Canadian Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk First and Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Rose Canal ¼, S.A. Exploration ⅛, Mason and Barry, Rio Tinto, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded*: Primitiva Nitrate and San Pablo ¼, and Jumper's Gold ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	161½	⅝
Consols(2½)Money	97⅝	⅜	Hull and Barnsley.	30½	7
Do. Account	97 5/16	7/16	Lanc. and York. ..	120	1
Do. 1903	105	⅛	North Western	166½	½
New 2½ per Cents.	94½	⅜	South Western	151	2
Local Loans Stock	102⅜	⅜	Manch. and Sheff..	86	8
India 3½ per Cents.	107	½	Do. A	41	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	117½	⅝	Metro. Consolidated	123½	½
Egyptian Guar. ..	100	1	Do. District ..	23¾	30⅛
Bk. of England St.	330	5 xd	Midland	142	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks.3½p.c.	111¼	¾	North Brit. Pref..	78½	½
Do. 3 p. c. Stock	103	3½	Do. Def.	63	¼
Bingham 3½ p. c	103½	10½	North Eastern	164½	5
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17	North Staffords ..	110	12
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	⅛	South Eastern	129	31
Manchester 4 p. c.	128		Do. Deferred	100¾	5
			Taff Vale	74	6
COLONIAL SECURITIES.			**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	Canada Pacific....	73¾	4¼
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½	Can. Pacific Shares	31	½
Cape 4 p. c Cons Ins	103½	10½	Chic.Mil.and St. P.	70¼	⅜
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	111	15	Denver & R. Grande	13¾	15¼
Mauritius 4 p. Ins.	107	⅛	Do. Preference ..	46½	7
Natal 4 p. c. C1357	109	10	Illinois Shares	117	18
N.S. Wales Ins 1933	112	14	Lake Shore	119¾	15¼
" 3½ 1930....	103	3½	Louis & Nash	86¼	½
New Zealand 4 p.c.	108	9	Miss. Kan. & Texas	9½	10
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins	103½	10½	N.Y.Central Shares	110	⅛
S. Austin. 4p.c. Reg.	107½	8½	New York Ontario ..	18	¼
Victoria 4 p.c.of Cons.	110½	11	N. Y. Erie Shares ..	28½	¼
W.Australia 4 p.c.Ins	103	10	Do. SecondMort.	103¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Norfolk&West.Pref.	61¾	2¼
Argents 4½ p.c.1892	73	4	N.Y.,P. & O.Lien ..	53	⅝
Do. 3½ p.c. Exts.	68	9	North Pacific Pref.	75¾	⅜
Do. Cedulas A ..	35	6	Ohio & Mississippi	20½	⅜
Do. " B	35	5	Pennsylvania Sh...	55¾	¼
Austrian Gold	93	5	Phil & Read Shs. ..	30¼	⅛
" Silver..	73	5	Union PacificSh	64	⅛
Brazilian 4½ 1883..	69½	7	WabashPreferred..	39¾	1¼
Do. 1889 Of 1st Iss.	67	⅞	Do. Gen. Mort. ..	43¾	50
Do. Gtd. Certfs. pd	13	11 dis	Grand Trunk Rail..	12⅝	⅜
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1888	93	9	Do. First Pref. ..	71¾	2
" Cedulas "	20	2	Do. Second Pref. ..	47⅞	8½
" "	28	9	Do. Third Pref. ..	14	¼
" "	89	90	Do. Guaranted...	76½	⅞
Bulgarian	89¾	⅝	Mexican Ordinary	35¾	7¼
Chilian 4½ pc. 1888	102	4	Mexican Central ..	72⅜	3¼
Costa Rica A.....	99	8	Mexican National	54	6
" B.....	85	8	Lombardo-Venetian	11	⅛
Ecuador, New	23¾	4½	Nitrate Railway ..	13	½
Egypt. State Dom.	103½	4¾	Taltal	4¾	⅜
Do. Unified	101¾	⅜	B. Ayres & Rosario	137	62
Egypt. Preference	105	⅜	Do. Great Southern	176	81
Do. Daira Sanieh	94½	⅜	Central Argentine..	83	4
French 3 p.c. Rentes	97½	⅛	S. Paulo (Brаz.) ..	44	9
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	105½	5	**BANKS.**		
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	69¾	¼	Alliance Bank	141½	15½
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	74	⅝	City Bank	223½	5½
Hung. Gold Rentes	93	⅛	Colonial	139	61
Italian	91⅜	⅝	Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Mexican 6 p.c.1888.	94¾	5¼	Imperial	19½	20½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16½	⅜	Imperial Ottoman..	11¾	½
4½ p. c. 1871	19¼	⅞	London and County	83	½
5 p. c. Defence ..	102¾	⅜	Provincial of Ireland	21	5
5 p. c. Priority ..	95	7 xd	Stand. Bk. of S. A	52	4
Uruguay Unified ..	71¼	2¾	Union of London ..	43½	2½
Do. 6 p. c. 1868 ..	84¼	5¼	National Discount	11¼	¼
Virginia Funded ..	45	6	**TRUSTS.**		
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6	Fn. & Ct. Gov. Dd.	133	8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Gov. Sch. Invst. Dd.	110	14
Brighton Ordinary	155	7	Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6½	7
Do. A	150½	1½	Stock Conversion...	11½	¾
Chatham Ordinary	22¾	3	South African Gold	1⅞	2
Do. Preference ..	103¼	9¼	Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6	⅛
Caledonian	119½	20	**MINING & LAND.**		
Great Eastern	88½	¾	Indian Con. Gold	1/5	2/6
Great Northern ..	121	3	Mysore Gold	6 5/16	7/16
Do A	101½	2½	Oswegum G old	2⅛	⅜
			Cape Copper	3½	⅜
			Namaqua	1¾	2
			Rhanon & Banc..	6½	⅛
			Rio Tinto	16	⅛
			Tharsis	4¼	⅝
			Montana	1 1/16	3/16
			Rio Bens	10¾	⅛
			Griqualand West ..	5½	⅞
			New Jagersfontein.	10¼	11⅛
			City and Suburban.	4¾	6
			Jumper's Gold	2½	⅞
			Jubilee	4½	⅜
			Robinson	2¾	3
			Salisbury	4½	⅜
			Sutherland Rest ..	3¾	⅛
			S. Afcn. Explorata	19	⅛
			Do. New.....	3⅜	5/per
			G.E. of Sth. Africa	3¼	¾
			Exploring Co.	14	16
			Oceana Land.....	7¼	⅜
			Southern Land	3¼	¾pm
			Transvaal Land	3⅝	⅞pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred	83	4
BrazilianSubmarine	12½	⅜
DirectUnitedState	10¾	⅜
Eastern	14	⅜
Globe Telegraph ..	12¼	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8¼	¼
National Telephone	6	¼

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	120	50
London Road Car	6	⅛
London Street	113¾	14¼
London Tramways..	143¾	13¾
North Metropolitan	139¼	19

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	209	14
Grand Junction ..	122	6
Kent.....	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New ..	350	5
Shwk & Chalk....	161	6
Tarapaca	7¾	8¼
West Middlesex ..	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental ..	217	22
South Metropolitan	280	5
Do. B	229	30
Do. C	259	40
London Electric ..	2½	3
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's.....	6⅜	7¼
Bell's Asbestos	12⅜	¾
Guinness and Co. ..	242	5
Hotchkiss	5¾	⅛
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅞	2⅛
Bryant and May ..	15¾	⅛
Eastman's Ord.	1¾	2
Elmore's Copper,&c	4⅞	5¼
Spratt's Patent	7⅞	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate ..	13	
Colorado Nitrate ..	3⅜	⅞
Primitiva Nitrate..	13¾	⅜
Rosario	2⅛	3¼
San Pablo	3¼	⅜
San Jorge	5¾	⅜
San Donato	2¾	3¼
Tamarugal.....	1¾	2¼
Salt Union Shares	11⅜	¾
P.and O.Steam Def.	137	202
Royal Mail Steam	69	72
Hudson's Bay	19¾	⅜
Suez Canal.....	3	⅜
E.&W.India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	52	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The "Public School Record" in the matter of aquatics, as tried by the "Boat Race test," is a very simple affair. It is a case of Eton first, and the rest nowhere. Here is a table showing the contributions made by different schools to the 'Varsity eights :—

	Oxford.	Cambridge.
Eton	5	3
Rugby	—	2
Harrow	1	1
Marlborough	1	—
Clifton	1	—
Repton	—	1
Fettes	—	1

***

It is rather curious that Eton should give more men to the Oxford eight, than to the Cambridge; but a strong "Oxford movement" seems to have set in at Eton of late years. It is curious also that none of the great London schools—which have special advantages (if they cared to use them) in the matter of rowing—should contribute a single oar to either boat. It is remarkable, too, that Rugby has a couple of men in the Oxford boat, one of them, Gardner, occupying no less a position than stroke. Every "Old Rug" knows that the narrow sluggish Avon, which winds like a screw, is not the sort of water to make an oar of.

***

Talking of the Boat Race, a correspondent writes :—"Business took me up Ludgate-hill this morning about a quarter to eight, when I was attracted by the crowd in Newgate-street. An old man of seventy was to be hanged for murdering a woman. The frowning walls of old Newgate never looked grimmer; the bell of St. Sepulchre was tolling the murderer's death-knell, and the black flag looked more depressed than usual as it flapped about limp and wet, like a rook in a rainstorm. I stood for a moment among the crowd which was 'waiting for Berry,' and was glad to see that an execution was at any rate good for trade. The merchant with a trayful of Boat Race favours was doing real business, and must have earned his breakfast in a very few minutes."

***

Dr. J. A. Rentoul, who was yesterday returned unopposed as the Unionist member for East Down, is one of the two representatives of Woolwich on the London County Council, his colleague being Colonel Hughes, M.P. Dr. Rentoul is a barrister of renown. He is a fairly regular attendant at the meetings of the Council, but he never—or hardly ever—takes part in the debates. He has an amiable weakness for appearing resplendent in a gorgeous sealskin-trimmed overcoat, and from the depths of that wondrous garment he blandly smiles upon his fellow-councillors what time they fight the battles of Betterment, Blackwall Tunnels, and the like.

DR. RENTOUL, M.P.

***

Few Lord Mayors have shown such versatility as Sir Henry A. Isaacs. That he has written a book of poems and has sung operatic songs may be generally known; but few know him as the pioneer in this country of the oral system of educating the deaf and dumb. When presiding at the Jewish Deaf and Dumb Home on Sunday, he stated that he wrote a pamphlet twenty-five years ago advocating the introduction of the lip-reading system which has superseded the older method of teaching by signs. When he first suggested this system to the authorities at the Old Kent-road Asylum, they pooh-poohed it, but the Lord Mayor has had the pleasure of witnessing a performance of "Richard III." by the deaf and dumb of the same institution, who have been taught by the method recommended in his pamphlet. The Lord Mayor gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 1889.

***

He spoke most feelingly on this subject last Sunday, for two of his children are similarly afflicted to those whose cause he earnestly pleaded. The Jewish institution at Walmer-road, Notting-hill, was the first in this country to adopt the oral system twenty-five years ago. Under its able director, Dr. Schönthiel, thirty children are fed, clothed, and enabled to receive an education that would do credit to any elementary school. And all this is done for about £1,200 a year!

***

There seems to be a real epidemic of "Nolo episcopari." Dr. Talbot, vicar of Leeds, has, it is said, refused the bishopric of St. Albans, feeling perhaps that he has not yet been in the great manufacturing town long enough to merit the promotion which, since the days of Dr. Hook, seems to be recognized as the right of successive vicars of Leeds. The report as to the Dean of Peterborough having refused the See of Bangor is likewise correct, though rumour says that his friends and the Evangelicals generally are urging Lord Salisbury to give him the English see. Canon Tristram, of Durham, and the Orange Protestants of Liverpool are said to have worried the Prime Minister's life out of him over the episcopal vacancies—threatening the loss of seats in Lancashire and elsewhere if Low Churchmen are not preferred—so that the lord of Hatfield has almost as great a horror as Lord Melbourne of the death of a bishop, with the added terror, unknown to the great Whig statesman, of resignation.

***

Englishmen's love of cricket, wherever they are, is proverbial, but a match at San Antonio, in Texas, between a team of Englishmen from ranches in the neighbourhood of the place and Galveston cotton buyers, mostly hailing from Liverpool, which took place on the 6th of this month, immensely took our American cousins, who cheered the teams heartily, and entertained them royally. The scores were not large, which, considering the intense heat, is not to be wondered at, but Mr. Stafford Francis FitzRoy, an enthusiastic cricketer belonging to the Birkenhead Park Club, got 60 runs in the two innings, and was not out in the second, while no less than eight wickets fell to his bowling.

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND CANADA.

The Young Men's Liberal Club, at Toronto, have adopted a resolution approving the resolution of the Ways and Means Committee to appoint Commissioners who shall negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The club pledges itself to do all in its power to hasten the passage of the reciprocity resolution through the Canadian Parliament.—*Dalziel.*

THE JUDENHETZE IN GERMANY.

The Jewish rabbis of Berlin have held a secret meeting to deliberate upon the steps to be taken to counteract the Judenhetze. It was agreed to address a petition to the Emperor complaining of the action of Dr. von Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship.—*Dalziel.*

THE GOUFFE MURDER.—A LETTER FROM EYRAUD.

A letter has come into the hands of the police authorities here (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) from the man Eyraud, the alleged murderer of M. Gouffé, in Paris. This missive, the recipient of which is unknown, the name and address having been obliterated, was forwarded to the police by an anonymous correspondent, accompanied by a letter explaining whence it came and under what circumstances it was received. The letter, it is said, was written from a hotel in Montreal; it described the writer's safe arrival and several incidents connected with the journey across the Atlantic, and adds that funds are now becoming so low that Eyraud despairs of being able to proceed much further, as he feels he is severely pressed by his pursuers.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST AN EXETER PAPER.

Mr. Parnell, having received the apology of the *Exeter Gazette* for publishing the facsimile letter, has instructed Messrs. Lewis and Lewis not to continue the proceedings he had instructed them to take against the editor of that paper for libel.

MR. BROWNING'S PRESENT TO BALLIOL.

A number of Mr. Browning's MS. poems, by his will, be presented to Balliol College. Mr. Barrett Browning has had the manuscripts handsomely bound, and will in a few days forward the valuable bequest to Professor Jowett, to be placed in the library of Balliol College. The MSS. are extraordinary examples of neatness and clearness, and it is difficult to realize that they were written off-hand by Mr. Browning, who seldom or never copied his first draft.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MISS AGNES ZIMMERMANN'S RECITAL.

The public, though tempted astray of late by many new performers, are still very constant to their old favourites. One of these, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, proved at her pianoforte recital yesterday that their trust is not misplaced. There was variety not only of composition, but of treatment also. Her selections extended from Beethoven, Bach, and Rameau to Rubinstein, Chopin, and Liszt. It would be difficult to select any of the ten examples for special praise—her playing of Beethoven was thorough, Bach fell from her fingers in happy accuracy, the wandering genius of Chopin found a sympathetic interpretation, and the minor masters were always gracefully rendered, and their dominant characteristics unfailingly appreciated. It was in all a very agreeable two hours, and the music was listened to with unfeigned enjoyment.

OLD AND NEW WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Considerable interest attached to Mr. W. J. Linton's lecture at the Society of Arts last night on "Engraving in Wood: Old and New." We are used to Mr. Linton's hard hitting, and in the main he is right; but like all patriarchs he is a little too prone to think all young art to be foolish, and, what is more to the point, he says so. Having referred to Bewick, Branston, Nesbit, and Cleunell, Mr. Linton said: "I mean to speak of the old work, that of the men I have named (named as representatives) as good work; of the new work (notably American) as bad. Good or bad in this, the old work was characterized by the expressiveness and beauty of its lines; the new work by the absence and neglect of beauty or expression. Bewick's line was not always good; but you cannot look at an engraving by Cleunell or Thompson without seeing at once that the engraver was an artist. Forgive so broad an assertion. There are eyes which can notice, and not a few professed critics are really purblind, some sightless. Let me say only that any one qualified to judge of an engraving would not fail to see in the work of Bewick or Thompson that the engraver was an artist—that is to say, that he had knowledge and purpose in his work, that he used his brain as well as his hand, that every touch or line of his graver was governed by thought, was as purposeful and sure as if he had drawn it with a pencil; that he did indeed draw it with his graver. I want you to understand this as the primary essential, the one necessary qualification of good engraving; this is absolutely required that the engraver in every line, ay! in every line, shall have forethought and intention, and (making allowance for some inefficiency in all men) that he shall do what he intended. On this principle the old men worked. They had some inkling of what may perhaps be asserted, without fear of cavil, that a work of art should be artistic throughout."

Coming to the new style of engraving, Mr. Linton quarrelled with its want of art. "The engravers," he said, "being only line-engravers, do not appear to know or to care anything about lines. They neglect the study of line, and show an utter indifference to line-values. Take the two most notable examples which have called forth the most much-admired and much-praised kind of work, admired by an ignorant public, and praised by professed critics who ought to know better; I refer to the *Century* and *Harper's* for my examples. I dare to say that, with few occasional exceptions, there is no art in them. Generally, clever and pleasing pictures, well-designed, effective, and usually as good as photographs. These photographs, if to be had, would, however, well replace them, and we should then escape the infliction of linear ugliness, and be no longer annoyed and insulted with the pretence of engraving. Do I judge these pseudo-engravings too severely? Once you may look at them, and, not noticing the lines, be satisfied with the general effect; but will any intelligent person look at them a second time to admire the engraver's workmanship? I do not deny their cleverness even as engraving; but the cleverness, the very great cleverness, is only mechanical—there is no art in it."

Much more Mr. Linton, who begun his work in the year that Bewick died, said. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Stannus, Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Louis Fagan, made some valuable remarks. The audience was very representative.

The library of the late Mr. John Lovell is about to be sold. While Mr. Lovell made a collection of literary classics which is superb, the interest of his library ranges over remote fields in art, topography, and even antiquities, and embraces numerous choice specimens of bibliographic taste. It includes Latin Bibles of the 14th century, Benzley's edition of Dryden's fables; the Nuremberg Chronicle, date 1493; first and best editions of Ruskin; George Borrow, Lindor, Tennyson, Browning, and nearly all the English poets; an Elzevir edition of Livy, dated 1634, &c.

THE NEW FREE LIBRARY AT BATTERSEA.

It is just two years ago that Battersea adopted the Free Library Acts, and proceeded to appoint Commissioners and a librarian to carry them out. Before many months were over they had arranged for a reading-room, and in about a year the first branch library was opened in Lammas Hall, Old Battersea. Since that time—October, 1888—122,718 books have been issued, while no less than 4,446 persons have been enrolled as borrowers. The second branch library is now in course of erection in Lurline-gardens, near the Albert Palace, and will be opened in the autumn of the present year; while a third is made free to the public to-day.

The Central Free Library opened to-day by Mr. Mundella is the most important of the three. It stands in the exact centre of the parish, being pleasantly situated on the brow of Lavender-hill, one of the leading arteries of traffic, and is within a few minutes' walk of the important railway centre of Clapham Junction. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. E. W. Mountford, A.R.I.B.A., of Buckingham-street, the builders being the executors of the late Mr. James Holloway, of Lavender-hill. The elevation is pleasant to look upon, the materials employed being red bricks, with Portland stone dressings. The ground floor comprises a news-room—an airy, spacious apartment, looking out upon the main thoroughfare of Lavender-hill—a magazine room, and the lending library. Beneath, in the basement, is a large book-store for the future extension of the lending department; and similar book stores are placed in close proximity to the reference library upstairs. "The great mistake of new libraries," as Mr. Inkster remarked, "is that they only provide for their present needs. They forget that a library grows, or ought to grow, steadily year by year."

Upstairs, on the second floor, is a large reference library, most conveniently arranged for the student. Here are stored the more useful works of reference—encyclopædias, dictionaries, catalogues, Hansard's debates, &c., &c. It is hoped that this room may prove of use to the numerous pressmen and literary workers who dwell in the neighbourhood. The two reading rooms will accommodate between them about two hundred persons, and the reference library a hundred. The lending library service is said to be equal to the wants of five thousand borrowers.

The total cost of the building and site will be something under ten thousand pounds. This sum has been borrowed as well as a sum of £2,000 for the Lurline-gardens building, and £2,000 for books, making a total debt of £14,000. The Lurline-gardens site has been purchased out of income. The foundation stone of the library opened to-day was laid by Sir John Lubbock on May 2, 1889. Meantime the work of purchasing and cataloguing books has gone on rapidly under the supervision of Mr. Lawrence Inkster, the librarian and secretary. From every point of view the new Central Library compares favourably with that of any other suburb, not excepting the much-bepraised building which serves the district of Wandsworth.

The total number of volumes with which the Battersea Central Library opens is 16,550, of which 10,115 volumes are in the lending department. Pamphlets, unbound periodicals, and parliamentary publications are not included in these figures. Of course this collection can only be regarded as a nucleus around which a library worthy of the parish will have to be grouped. It does excellently well for a start, and it is to be hoped that every year will see such additions made as will speedily make it both comprehensive and complete. It would be a pity if the foresight of the Commissioners in providing extra room for books should meet with no reward. The collection, such as it is, has been carefully catalogued; and the catalogue has been very neatly printed by Messrs. Truelove and Bray, of West Norwood. It is arranged on the "Alphabet Index" or "Dictionary" plan, which is now adopted in nearly every public library both in this country and in America. In the Reference Library will be found a Card Catalogue, similar to those used at the Guildhall Library and in the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons. This will consist of a selection of the most useful works of reference, including encyclopædias, dictionaries, commentaries, directories, atlases, and the leading reviews and magazines, together with such works as the "Annual Register," "Hansard," and the Statutes at large.

THE WORLD'S FAIR POSTPONED UNTIL 1893.

The U.S. House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution postponing the World's Fair until 1893, thus greatly minimising the chances of Chicago being finally accepted as the site of the exposition.—*Dalziel.*

Dr. Cameron, M.P., is back in the House from the Riviera.

The Queen will undergo the massage treatment daily during her stay at Aix.

Mr. Caine, it is reported, is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Balfour's Land Bill.

The Emin Pasha Relief Expedition Fund, it is said, will be found inadequate to cover Mr. Stanley's expenses.

Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe will open a debate to-morrow evening at Toynbee Hall on State Socialism.

Truth hears that Sir James Stephen's illness was caused by over-fatigue, as he imprudently took a walk of twenty miles while on the assizes at Devizes.

The Earl of Carlisle will open the new Ruskin Museum at Meersbrook Park on April 15, the gathering partaking of the nature of a garden party.

Mr. Herbert Rhodes has not yet accepted the invitation to become the Liberal candidate of Ashton-under-Lyne.

The festivities attending the opening of the St. Jude's Picture Exhibition were suitably concluded last night by an address upon art by Mr. Cobden Saunderson.

In consequence of the resignations of the Bishops of Bangor and St. Albans, the Bishops of Exeter and Salisbury become entitled to seats in the House of Lords.

"The Antigone" of Sophocles will be performed in Westminster Town Hall, on April 26. Two of the most popular favourites of the London stage, the *Birmingham Post's* gossip says, may take part.

The new judge, Mr. Justice Lawrance, spent some time in the parliamentary lobby yesterday evening.

A Central News telegram from New York says Professor Richard Owen, a son of Robert Owen, has died from the effects of a draught of embalming fluid taken in mistake.

Lord Randolph Churchill reappeared in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. He went over to Paris, it is said, in order to give a dinner party at the Rue Royale Club, of which his lordship has just been elected as a member.

One early result of Prince Bismarck's retirement (says *Truth*) will be a reconciliation between the Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland, who will obtain the three millions of King George's private fortune which the Prussian Government seized in 1866.

It is stated that, in view of the strong opinion and dissent of Lord Shand, who differs from the rest of the judges in regard to the relevancy of Mr. Sexton's action against the *Scotsman* regarding the Crocket letter, the defenders will now appeal to the House of Lords, which will have the effect of postponing its final disposal for at least eighteen months.

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LONDON SEASON, 1890. DIAMONDS.—WATHERSTON and SON, 16, PALL-MALL EAST.

LONDON SEASON, 1890. WEDDING PRESENTS.—WATHERSTON and SON, 12, PALL-MALL EAST.

LONDON SEASON, 1890. SILVER PLATE.—WATHERSTON and SON, 16, PALL-MALL EAST, (adjoining the National Gallery), London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE LOVE OF LIFE.

A RETROSPECT.

Years ago my lot was cast in a land which flowed with neither milk nor honey. The community was not unknown to fame, its inhabitants being fairly well divided between saints and sinners, busy with stocks and shares. The rise or fall of "the market," however, was no concern of mine, for the only *stock* I possessed was pen and ink; the only *share* in real estate known to me a feeble share of the sweat of my own brow—a somewhat general experience amongst many excellent persons. Being a very honest man and ashamed to beg, I *had* to discover a field which would bring golden harvests. Happy thought! I fancied—start a newspaper. And why not? . . . I *did* start a paper, and worked like a demon, but the harvests! Where are *they?*

Scissors and paste! It is one thing to *start* a paper, but another to *run* it. . . . I sold out at a dead loss, and to the aspiring pressman about to "start a paper" I would affectionately say DON'T! It nearly cost me my life. . . . But all went well for a time. Neither work nor worry seemed to have any effect upon me, unless, mayhap, an exhilarating one. Four months, however, of a terrible uphill battle, to make ends meet, made me show signs of wear. Sleeplessness and indigestion ensued; the back became weak, and a burning pain shot up my head and spine, and at last I was prostrate. The best medical skill was obtained. Brain and nerve specifics were from time to time prescribed, but with faint benefit. I grew worse, until—with the gnawing fire at my head—reason seemed tottering upon her throne. It is not natural to covet one's final slumber, but that object had long left my wishes for me. I had tried many plausible and expensive remedies; the last being a Magnetic belt, which, forsooth, should accomplish wonders. Yet, with daily duties greatly reduced, eleven months' trial wrought no change, except for the worse.

At last, when the love of life was lost, I was introduced to Mr. Garratt, of 16, Finsbury-square, London. Sceptical though I was from my former experience of Magnetic articles, he carefully considered my case, and prescribed a special adaptation of his Apparel Magnétique, with the result that I was shortly restored beyond expectation to sounded health and strength; and, though I have these past years worked as hard as any man living, I am to-day a positive witness of its power. Feeling grateful beyond the power of words, and not unknown, by name, at least, to thousands of my fellow-citizens, he has permission to give my name and address to inquirers who mention this paper, if desiring fuller particulars of the treatment, which he sends post free on the address above given. I would counsel every reader requiring similar help to be guided by the experience of him who was once

A JADED JOURNALIST.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ACCEPTING GOOD ADVICE.

"There's something in that, I've been wanting a long while," I said to myself the other day, after reading of the refreshment and recuperation experienced after an Electric Bath. I don't for a moment suppose that I should have taken very much notice of what I read had I been feeling vigorous; but when a man feels "used-up," and such a feeling has become a *chronicism*, he is disposed to read all he meets with upon the subject of invigoration, wondering if any of them would relieve him. This was my case, and I felt constrained to make further inquiries.

I wended my way to 55, Marylebone-road, and found there a comfortable establishment, an obliging manager willing and able to supply any information needed, and in a short time I was convinced that I should do well to put into practice on the spot the advice received. I enjoyed the bath, and of the results cannot speak in any but laudatory terms. I have repeated my experiment since, and it has been a splendid thing for me.

I can only liken the process to that of tuning up a stringed instrument. Every one knows the miserable sound produced by a lax fiddle-string, but when proper tension is applied tone and brilliancy are produced. It is just the same with a debilitated man in his system, like the slack string, wants tightening up. For this purpose, I feel persuaded by experience, nothing is so speedily effective as the Electric Bath. It braces one up, so that he becomes ready for anything in reason, and able to withstand the strain of business or professional duties.

If ever I run down again as I have done in times gone by, I shall not be foolish enough to suffer long, but shall make straight for the Royal Baths and Sanatorium, 55, Marylebone-road, London, W.; although I have an idea that the occasional bath which I now take will effectually ward off a breakdown.

L. W.

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